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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
8 AT SEATTLE

9 TREVOR HOGUE,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 AMY GIROUARD,

13 Defendant.

14 CASE NO. C19-0437-JCC

15 ORDER

16 This matter comes before the Court on its pre-service review of Plaintiff Trevor Hogue's
17 complaint (Dkt. No. 1) pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). On March 26, 2019, the Honorable
18 Brian A. Tsuchida, United States Magistrate Judge, granted Plaintiff's motion to proceed *in*
19 *forma pauperis*. (Dkt. No. 3.) On April 3, 2019, the Court issued an order directing Plaintiff to
20 file an amended complaint because his initial complaint failed to state a claim upon which relief
21 could be granted. (Dkt. No. 5.) Plaintiff has not filed an amended complaint.

22 Plaintiff names as Defendant Amy Girouard, although it is unclear what claims Plaintiff
23 asserts against Ms. Girouard. (*See generally* Dkt. No. 4.) Plaintiff states that the Court has
24 subject matter jurisdiction over his claims based on both federal question and diversity
25 jurisdiction. (*Id.* at 3.) Under the heading "Federal Question Jurisdiction," Plaintiff states "[a]fter

1 holding lower tier civil courtroom in states jurisdiction defendant legal attempt murder.”¹ (*Id.*)
2 Under the heading “Amount in Controversy,” Plaintiff writes: “Under Pacer thirty with law
3 currently blind and awaiting unknown.” (*Id.* at 5.) Under the heading “Statement of Claim,”
4 Plaintiff writes: “Previously address one was to do yardwork, include of cutting overhanging
5 plants which in blue prints, defendant tries to run over in car.” (*Id.*) Under the heading “Relief,”
6 Plaintiff writes: “None, lawn/grass may grow back in spring.” (*Id.*) The complaint contains no
7 other allegations regarding Plaintiff’s claim.

8 Once a complaint is filed *in forma pauperis*, the Court must dismiss it prior to service if it
9 “fails to state a claim on which relief can be granted.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(b)(ii); *see Lopez v.*
10 *Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1229 (9th Cir. 2000). To avoid dismissal, a complaint must contain
11 sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face.
12 *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 664 (2009). The factual allegations must be “enough to raise a
13 right to relief above the speculative level.” *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555
14 (2007). The complaint may be dismissed if it lacks a cognizable legal theory or states insufficient
15 facts to support a cognizable legal theory. *Zixiang v. Kerry*, 710 F.3d 995, 999 (9th Cir. 2013).

16 The Court holds *pro se* plaintiffs to less stringent pleading standards than represented
17 plaintiffs and liberally construes a *pro se* complaint in the light most favorable to the plaintiff.
18 *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 93 (2007). Nevertheless, § 1915(e) “not only permits but
19 requires a district court to dismiss an in forma pauperis complaint that fails to state a claim.”
20 *Lopez*, 203 F.3d at 1229. When dismissing a complaint under section 1915(e), the Court gives
21 *pro se* plaintiffs leave to amend unless “it is absolutely clear that the deficiencies of the
22 complaint could not be cured by amendment.” *Cato v. United States*, 70 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th
23 Cir. 1995).

¹ All quotations are written verbatim from the complaint.

1 Plaintiff fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. As an initial matter,
2 Plaintiff has not sufficiently pled that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction over his claims.
3 Federal question jurisdiction exists where a plaintiff's claim arises "under the Constitution, law,
4 or treaties of the United States." 28 U.S.C. § 1331. Diversity of citizenship jurisdiction exists
5 where the amount at issue in the lawsuit is more than \$75,000 and no plaintiffs or defendants are
6 citizens of the same state. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332. The complaint does not state whether Plaintiff's
7 claims arise from the Constitution, laws or a treaty of the United States. Nor does it allege facts
8 that demonstrate the amount in controversy is greater than \$75,000 or that he and Defendant are
citizens of different states.

9 The complaint also fails to allege a cognizable legal theory. The complaint does not state
10 what law entitles Plaintiff to relief or adequately describe the claim. Further, Plaintiff fails to
11 allege facts demonstrating that Defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged or that would put
12 Defendant on notice of the claims against her. Plaintiff does not state what his legal theory is or
13 allege facts demonstrating that such theory plausibly entitles him to relief. Plaintiff also states a
form of relief that the Court can grant. (*See* Dkt. No. 3) (describing relief sought as "none").

14 Based on the forgoing, and Plaintiff's failure to file an amended complaint, the Court
15 DISMISSES Plaintiff's complaint without leave to amend pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(b).
16 The Clerk is DIRECTED to send Plaintiff a copy of this order.

17 DATED this 8th day of May 2019.

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John C. Coughenour
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE